

THURSDAY, August 29, 1776.

THE

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NEW-YORK

O R,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

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JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, in QUEEN-STREET.

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	Sun's Rising	Sun's Setting
Thursday	9	5	5
Friday	10	5	5
Saturday	11	5	5
Sunday	12	5	5
Monday	13	5	5
Tuesday	14	5	5
Wednesday	15	5	5

The following ADDRESS of General ROBERTAUX, to the Pennsylvania Association at Amboy, is published by order of the Convention of Pennsylvania.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. Sec'y.

GENTLEMEN,
S it hath pleased Providence, for the exercise of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your General Officer, I trust you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out to you whatever appears necessary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object—the good of all.
It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am persuaded, from the haughty disposition of the English Nabobs towards us, that a day of bloody separation must one time or other have happened, on that account, I say, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it hath happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and posterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.
As to our present condition, as soldiers in camp, I would advise you to reflect, that a young army, so suddenly collected, and having every thing to learn and to provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniences, especially at first. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners, in every way, must expect trouble: But as we have taken up the sword, so likewise must we take up the cross, of a soldier; and go through the difficulties, as well as the dangers of the field. Hardship is the soldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude, as in facing the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties, is one of the first virtues in a military character, and without which, no man, however brave, will ever be a soldier.
A number of complaints have been very justly made respecting the provision delivered out by the Committee, and I assure you, that no care or duty has been, or shall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my senior in command, General Mercer, to have the provisions good and the quantities justly given out; yet after all, we must not expect, to have things about us with that order and economy with which we had them at home. In times like these, some sacrifices of convenience must always be made to necessity. And if any man among us is so lost to all sense of virtue in this important struggle for life, liberty and property, and the conservation of them to posterity, who cannot, for a short time, put up with a soldier's fare, that he may afford his country that service the calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again; such a man is beneath mine and every honest American's respect or notice. Your reasonable complaints will be remedied, and, until that can be accomplished, I recommend it to you, to shew your good sense by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.
But I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of taking notice of a dissatisfied spirit, which some how or other has crept in among some of us. Of your valour I have no doubt, and I warn you, as friends and fellow soldiers, that you listen not to those, (should there be such among us) who would stir up discontent and uneasiness. Let us go home, has been the cry of some; What! my friends, turn your backs on your enemies in the field or four weeks time? Is it worth putting the Continent to the expense of equipping and marching a body of men

for the service only of a few days, and half that time spent in going and coming? Besides, can you expect any thing less, than that the enemy will follow you to your homes, joined by a large body of Tories, that will flock to them the moment you leave this spot? But we have wives and families, you'll say, and our business is at stake; the more reason then you have to stay, you are the very men whose duty it is not to go—here is the spot to make your defence—if you have a mind to keep the enemy from ravaging your country, fight them on the sea shore—if you would preserve your property and families in peace, then let not those who would destroy the one and distress the other, let their foot upon your shores. And if any of you have wives, connections, friends, or relations, who urge you to return, they may just as well invite the enemy to come along with you. There is no difference, in effect, between retreating and being defeated—consider it well, Gentlemen—think for your country; a good—look but across the water, and for your honour sake never let it be said that an army of six penny soldiers, picked up from prisons and dungeons, freed from transportation, the whipping post, and the gallows, fighting in the worst of causes, and for the worst of kings, bore the fatigue of war with flatter hearts than you.
That we have left a number of dissatisfied men behind us, who have contributed nothing, or no just proportion to the service of the country which gives them bread, and has raised them from poverty to plenty, is true, and too true, and that there are others who are meanly seeking to enrich themselves by your absence, is equally true; but let not their vices be our example: if they have failed in duty, it is no reason we should. And I have the pleasure of informing you, that the Convention has taken that matter into consideration, as appears by the following extract from their proceedings.

In CONVENTION, July 23.
“WHEREAS the Associates of this State, on the requisition of the Hon. Continental Congress, have freely and bravely gone into the field for the defence of the common liberties of America, while the non associates remain at home in peace and security, without affording, by personal service, or otherwise, that just and necessary assistance they owe to the State for their protection.
“Therefore Resolved, That this Convention will take the most effectual measures to render the burthen and expense of the inhabitants of this State just and equal.
I have now gentlemen to remind you of the condition on which you marched and engaged in the present service, which was, to continue therein “until the Flying Camp of Ten Thousand men could be collected, to relieve you, unless you should be sooner discharged by Congress.” These, gentlemen, are the express words. I have wrote to the Convention, to hasten the completion, of the Flying Camp, and I need not point out to you the ruin and destruction that would follow, were any of you to quit your station before you are relieved; the enemy, in that case, would be encouraged to attack, either those who were brave enough to remain, or the army at New York, and perhaps a thousand of your brethren may fall, for every hundred of you which at this time should withdraw from duty; a circumstance, gentlemen, you would never, through life, be able to reconcile to your consciences, especially as it is possible that by your formidable numbers, and unanimous spirit, the enemy may be dissuaded from attacking us.

I am desirous, gentlemen, of having the matter plainly understood among you all, and I should be deficient in duty, both to you and the public, were I to speak a language that might tend to amuse or deceive you. I have no interest distinct from yours to make my entreaties necessary—the cause is as much yours as mine—you have the same at stake which I have.—I am ready at any time to go with you through every necessary difficulty or danger, and expect from you the same disposition.—Only consider the duty you owe to yourselves, to your families, and to your country, and you need no other inducements; when you forget these, which I think it impossible you should, every other

will be in vain.—And as a necessary companion to your bravery, I would recommend to you, gentlemen, a strict observance of the discipline and duty of a soldier, a true spirit of liberty is a spirit of order, there can be no liberty preserved without order. The English army derive all their strength from a close attention to discipline, with them it supplies the want of virtue. In short, gentlemen, though our cause is the most noble that ever man fought to defend, yet bravery without order will not be sufficient for the work we have to do; as we abound in the first, let us add to it the advantages of the last, and with those united, under the smiles of Heaven, we have no reason to fear a glorious issue to our righteous cause.

In CONVENTION of the STATE of New Jersey, Brunswick, August 16, 1776.

Ordered,
THAT the Committee of the several Counties, Towns, and Districts in this State, do make out Lists of the Prisoners of War, which now are or have been resident within their Districts, and transmit the same to this Convention, or the future Legislature of this State, without delay.
Extract from the Minutes.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Sec'y.

In Convention of the State of New Jersey, Brunswick, August 17, 1776.
RESOLVED unanimously, That the bills of credit emitted by the Honourable Continental Congress, be a legal tender within the State of New Jersey, for all sums of money due and owing from one person to another.

Whereas the difference of the several currencies within this State very greatly perplexes many of the good people thereof, and more especially such of the people of the neighbouring States as have come hither for our defence against the common enemy, and gives occasion for great impositions and deductions: Resolved unanimously, That all payments and receipts be made in every part of this State in proclamation money, of New Jersey, at seven shillings and six pence the Dollar, reckoning the difference between the usual prices heretofore taken in any other currency, and reducing the same to proclamation.

Extract from the minutes.
WM. PATERSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.
Pay of a BATTALION in the Continental Service.

Colonel,	50 Dollars per Calendar month.
Lieut. Colonel,	40
Major,	33 1/3
Captain,	26 2/3
Lieutenant,	21
Ensign,	13 1/3
Adjutant,	18 1/3
Quarter Master,	16 2/3
Surgeon,	25 raised to 33, June 5, 1776.
Musician,	10
Chaplain,	20 raised to 25 1/3, July 5.
Serjeant,	8
Corporal, Drummer,	7 1/3
and Rifle, each	7 1/3
Privates,	5 1/3 Light Infantry the same

ARTILLERY.

Captain,	26 2/3
Captain Lieutenant,	20
First and second Lieut.	18 1/3
Lieut. Fireworker,	23 1/3
Serjeant,	8 1/3
Corporal,	7 1/3
Bombardier,	7
Musketier,	4 1/3
Serjeant Major,	9
Quarter Master-Serj.	9
Drum-Major,	8 1/3
Regimental Paymaster,	64 2/3

The RATION for each Man, as copied from the minutes of the Honourable Continental Congress, is as follows, viz.
One pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt fish, per day.—One pound of bread or flour per day.—Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent, at one dollar per bushel for peas or beans.—One pint of milk per man per day, or at the rate of 1 7/8 of a dollar.—One half pint of rice, or one pint of Indian meal per man, per week.—One quart of spruce beer or cider, per man per day, or nine gallons of molasses per company of one hundred men per week.—Three pounds of candles to one hundred men per week, for guards.—Twenty-four pounds of soft, or

eight pounds of hard soap for one hundred men per week.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Northern army to a gentleman in Salisbury, dated Mount Independence, (opposite Ticonderoga) August 5, 1776.

"I herewith send you a list of our fleet, now ready for action, with the number of carriage and twelve guns for each, the names of the vessels, and number of men to each. Royal Savage, Captain Wynkoop, 12 carriage guns, 9, 6 and 4 pounders; tea swivels, and 50 men.—Enterprise, Captain Dixon, 12 carriage guns, 9, 6 and 4 pounders, 10 swivels, and 50 men.—Revenge, Captain Laman, ten carriage guns, 4 and 2 pounders, 10 swivels, and 35 men.—Liberty, Captain Palmer, ten carriage guns, 4 and 2 pounders, 8 swivels, and 45 men.—Four gondolas, Manfield, Simmons, Sumner and Ullins, Captains: each gondola carries 3 guns, one 12 and two 9 pounders, 8 swivels, and 45 men, well loaded in every particular; three Row Gallies on a new construction, just ready to launch, and ten gondolas more will soon be ready. I cannot but think we shall be able at all events, to maintain our superiority on Lake Champlain."

On Monday last Captain Alexander Hunter, came to town, who was taken last January by Lord Dunmore, and returned to Great Britain, from whence he got a passage in one of the fleet which brought out the second division of Hessians, from which he made his escape in a boat yesterday week. By him we learn, that the first division of foreign troops sailed the beginning of May; and the second, consisting of twenty seven battalions, that they fell in with each other off Sandy Hook, and came in together on Monday the 12th inst. that they made up about one hundred and ten sail, and contained eight thousand Hessians and Waldeckers, and one thousand of the English guards. They were in general healthy, except a little of the fever and itch. The English troops on Staten Island were embarking, when he left the fleet, and the foreigners were disembarking, to encamp on Staten Island. He also informs, that there were five thousand foreigners more to follow in a third division.

From the best accounts, we find the force at Staten Island to be

Men.	
General Howe, from Halifax,	8000
The Scotch, who embarked at Glasgow for Boston, 3,400 out of which 850 were taken by our cruizers.	2550
The defeated troops under Cornwallis, and Clinton, from South Carolina, supposed not more than	2500
The two divisions of Hessians, Waldeckers and English guards, which arrived on Monday the 12th inst.	9000
Lord Dunmore's land army, about fifty fighting men, but with Negroes, Tories, &c.	150
Total,	22 000

Number of marines, unknown.
Ships Asia and Eagle of sixty four guns, the Roebuck and Phoenix of forty four, one bomb, and about twenty frigates and sloops of war. They have also above three hundred sail of transport, store ships and prizes.
Some persons in calculating the above add fifteen hundred as part of the army destined for Carolina, of whose arrival we have not had any account, either at South Carolina, or Staten Island.

Extract of a letter from Albany Aug. 12.
"I find the more thinking sort of the people do not credit the news of the French fleet being in St. Lawrence river, they rather think it is a story given out by Burgoyne, to put our people off their guard.—This day we have advice that there are two thousand Indians with General Schuyler, that he began the conference with them last Tuesday."

"Mr. —, returned from the Lake, who was ordered there by Congress to inspect into the state of our army, says that our army consists of five thousand effective men, hearty, and in high spirits; that they have built complete fortifications, have sixty pieces of cannon, from a nine to eighteen pounders, mounted; that in a fortnight they will have upwards of one hundred pieces

mounted. They have now in the lake nine gondolas, two row galleys, and three schooners, all complete and fit for service; that we shall have twenty-five or twenty-eight of those vessels in the lake, which will carry fifty pieces of cannon, one hundred and twenty-five or three hundred men, and about one hundred private men. That there were two officers sent out as spies some time since, one of whom returned while he was there, who reports that the enemy had about 2000 men at St. John's, rose at the Isle au Noix, and 1000 or 1500 at Chamblé; that they had about thirty batteaux in the lake, and no other vessels, nor any preparation for building more; that it appeared very clear to him, that the enemy did not mean to attack us, but expected to be attacked, for that they are only preparing for defence, by enlarging their forts, and erecting new ones. General Gates says, that it would not give him the least concern if the enemy were to come with twenty thousand men.

We hear there are advices from Ticonderoga, of two deserters from the Brunswick, who informed of ninety more who came off with them.

Colonel Biddle and Major Butterfield, for bad conduct, are broke, and rendered incapable of holding a commission in the army of the United States; and Captain Wentworth, for disobedience of orders, is cashiered.

Extract of a letter from London, April 19. "Burgoyne has failed from Portsmouth, with about 10,000 men, chiefly foreigners, for Quebec, under convoy of two frigates only. What a noble adventure would it be for some of our American ships to fall in with, and take him? A large armament is positively going against New-York, which is to attack the North-River, and form a junction with Burgoyne about Albany: It is the last year's plan revived. It Quebec is in the hands of the Congress, the whole scheme is defeated; for I look upon the march to Albany this year, (if ever) utterly impossible, from the bravery of my countrymen, their numbers, and the well concerted opposition of the Congress. The same care has doubtless been taken with respect to the heights on the North River. Whether or not, they can make any impression on New York government; they mean to attack Amboy, and so with facility march to the destruction of Philadelphia; nor will they surprise you through the Jerseys, but will invade you through the Delaware; hence the propriety of taking up your buoys and guarding every passage on the coast to the capital, as well as calling in your pilots. The number to each province, say Canada, New York, and Pennsylvania, are to be about 10,000; what a disproportion to what each province can oppose to them? I light upon it, that the carpenters, ship carpenters, and blacksmiths, only of Philadelphia, would annihilate the banditti appointed to your share, for they are not half as well trained; they are in general raw boys and decrepit old men: Besides, your cause makes one American equal to six of these vagabonds. With respect to Boston, it is intended, as they find General Washington's lists, not forcible, to withdraw the chief of the army, supposing 2000 men, will be sufficient to retain the whole Provincial army to watch them: Mistaken men! That whole corps will march to the southward, leaving sufficient of the militia of Massachusetts to coop the Royalists up another year. The other attacks are for Virginia and South-Carolina; so that by harassing the whole continent with 40,000 men at most, together with 100 full of frigates, sloops and small craft, they are sure of commanding unconditional submission to the tyranny of this country, and they do not scruple to say, that if this campaign should prove ineffectual, that then they shall not trouble to carry on another, but in time to subvert you by the vigilance of the fleet, destroying your commerce, &c. There is a proud stupidity inhabits every person in this kingdom, from the King to the peasant; as if 3,000,000 of brave people would be subjugated by 40,000 ragamuffins, or their noble spirits crushed, because of a temporary suppression of trade!—Here then, you have the whole of the boasted force which is to operate against your vast continent for this year: Withstand them nobly now, and you never will be troubled with their insolence again.

"Lord Howe has actually resigned his commission, which, besides being chief Admiral, invested him with a futile power of reconciliation; finding his instructions more calculated to deceive (like North's motion of last year) than to conciliate. He has positively refused to act under it, and has therefore resumed his old commission of Admiral. It is now much questioned whether he will ever go to America, in this station, as he abhors the murderous service.

"This spirited conduct has provoked the tyrants, that they are determined to offer no terms—fire and sword, or unconditional submission, is the alternative; the former is America's choice; let the latter stay

here, it is better calculated for this, magnanimity than yours.

"Barre sets off in a few days to fight against his wife and children; what a devil my soul is shocked at the unparalleled villainy of numbers of the Americans now in the country. The New York clergy are the most execrable villains on earth. From the North to the South, they form a cleft in St. Paul's church yard, and every Friday's Committee of them wait on Lord North, either to give the newest made lies, or receive orders on what subject to produce the Congress. Their chief writers are, Chandler and Vardill. In time, America shall have a complete list of these parasites, and in the mean time, those who have estates, should be as if they had none.

"You know what use to make of the foregoing: Be quick in delivering it.—One word more. Pursue no trade abroad, and you will soon abate the vigilance of commanders who act only for prey. Great preparations are making in Spain and France. Vast fleets and armies. The ——— are alarmed.—Why don't you call foreign assistance in just contrast to the employing of Brunswickers, Hessians, Hanoverians, &c. Where is the war hoop, the tomahawk?—But your Congress are firm, and God has endowed them with wisdom from on high, to defeat, in his appointed time, the machinations of a profligate nation."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 11, 1776.

"You have herewith a few West-India papers, and an extract of a letter received from Dominica, dated July 8.

"We have a vessel here from Dublin that failed May 28, the Captain brings accounts of A. Thompson, Newry, A. Bryan and James Lecky, Dublin, being all taken up by order of the Privy Council of Ireland, for carrying on correspondence with the people of America. Mr. Bryan was discharged, but Mr. Thompson and Mr. Lecky were held to great bail, and when the Captain failed, an officer was kept on Mr. Lecky's house, and his papers sealed up, it was the affair of the gunpowder he purchased last year for Mr. Blair McClenachan, to be shipped by the Hancock and Adams, which Mr. Lecky was taken up for, and the appearance of Captain Forrest in Dublin from Nantz, revived the story, and caused these disagreeable things to happen. Large subscriptions were made or offered for Mr. Lecky, to support him against this attack of the Council."

"About ten days ago the Pomona frigate Captain Eastwood, came down from Antigua, and came too in this road, where she laid for several days with intention as we since find, to wait the sailing of a brig, Capt. Backer, (owned formerly by Mr. Gertrich of Virginia, but at present Dutch property) bound to Amsterdam. As soon as the brig got under way, the Pomona followed and took her, she was sent into St. Kitts, and an express sent up to the Admiral at Antigua, to know what to do with her. It appears that information was lodged against said vessel, that she was bound to America with warlike stores, &c. and it is expected as soon as she is examined, will be discharged.

"While Captain Eastwood lay in this road, he sent a letter to our Governor, requesting leave to take possession of several American vessels then in the road, two or three of which were loaded with powder, dry goods, &c. and ready to sail. The Governor informed him he could grant him no such permission, and desired he might not attempt to commit any hostilities by offering a thing of this nature. The Governor and Council met on this occasion, and determined, that in future, if any English frigates or cruisers came within reach of the guns of any of this island, with intention to obstruct the trade, that the Commanders of the different forts have orders to fire on them. The Pomona has kept within sight of this island ever since, but has not attempted to come within reach of the forts. Mr. Degraff, (our late secretary) is appointed Governor of this island, his commission is expected out by the first vessel from Holland, and it is thought he will do every thing in his power for the protection of trade.

"P. S. Two of the passengers that came in the before mentioned vessel from Dublin, are just arrived here, they say, that Capt. Forrest arrived in Ireland from Nantz, in a vessel under French colours, and on his appearance in Dublin, was immediately suspected of coming for the powder, he was disappointed of taking away before, on which his vessel was searched, and several letters and papers found on board, two of which letters were for Messrs. Lecky and Thompson; in consequence of which they were taken up. Mr. Lecky is held to 20,000l. bail, and Mr. Thompson 20,000l. but Capt. Forrest would not be admitted to bail, and was committed to prison in irons, where he lay when those gentlemen came away. It was the general opinion in Dublin, that they would all three be removed to England for trial, and the consequence very uncertain."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated July 22.

"Since my last, Captain Hooker's brig for Amsterdam, (as mentioned in my last,) has been libelled at St. Kitts, in consequence of an information on oath, by a scoundrel, who says he assisted to load the vessel here, with powder, and other warlike stores for America, and that the brig had just returned off a voyage from America, after carrying another cargo of the like kind, that he the informer was a seaman on board all the while, and that Captain Hooker had changed his name from Martin to Hooker. It is notorious to every person on the island, that there is not a word of the whole information true, as Captain Hooker has made two voyages already to Amsterdam from this island, without being at any other place whatever within the time; one of which voyages in the above brig, now under seizure and carried goods on freight for most of the merchants on this island. Captain Hooker has taken every step in his power to defend the vessel, but it is uncertain how it may terminate: Thus you see the sad situation people are reduced to, even in a fair trade, with those sea robbers under his Britannic Majesty. There never was a vessel left this place on a more clear and regular footing, and no other reason in the world to suspect her, than of the Captain being an Englishman, two of the seamen were English, and four Dutchmen. It is very remarkable that the informer is entirely unknown to Captain Hooker, who says he never in his life saw the man before; so that he must have been procured on purpose to serve their wicked ends. Several small vessels belonging to this place under Dutch colours, have been seized, and sent in to port lately, on frivolous pretences, and no one knows as yet how far his property can be safe in any case. A day or two ago, a vessel belonging to Bermuda, bound from this home, was seized and carried into St. Kitts, for only having a few barrels of bread and beef (about ten in number) for the use of his vessel and family at home to keep them from starving; he was so particular when here, that he would not take a single article of foreign manufacture or produce on board, to prevent any risk, but all this would not protect him from the robbers."

"Captain Patterson in a ship from this for Amsterdam, late belonging to your place, was carried into the Downs, about the 10th of May by a cutter, and was lying there two weeks when the last accounts came from Holland, but it was unknown what would be done with her. There was no passing or repassing up or down the English channel for cruisers, and every step taken to intercept the American vessels. The people of Holland begin to think very serious of the present dispute between England and America, and are somewhat apprehensive of their property in the English funds; this I have from the Dutch merchants letters to their friends here, should their fears continue. It must shake the foundation of national credit, and I hope in the end produce a general bankruptcy."

Extract of a letter from an Englishman in Hispaniola, March 3.

"The French are mounting their guns every where, and building fortifications in several places. The Spaniards seem likewise preparing to strike some blow, which our stupid ministers at home have not thought of. The 4th of last month 18 fail of Spanish ships of war passed by this place, bound (as they said) to the Havanna, 12 were of the line, and six frigates, all as full of men as possible, perhaps in the spring they may pay a visit to Jamaica. The people here are all for the Americans, and last week the General ordered all the ports of this island to be opened to ships of every kind. Powder is now in great plenty."

LONDON, May 24.

SHOULD the change which is reported to have happened in the French ministry prove true, in all human probability, a rupture in Europe will be the consequence. If Choiseul, the Chatham of France, should come again into play, England may bid adieu to peace. Choiseul is known to have entertained a deep-rooted jealousy against the English. He will never forget the towering heights to which the genius of England conducted her during the last war. France is determined to retaliate. If she refrains, it will only be through a consciousness that we are pursuing a measure which will ruin ourselves. *Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 22.* "Arrived yesterday after post at Spithead, eight transports with Hessian troops on board for North-America."

If Spain should actually attack Portugal, England must commit a breach of treaty, or enter into a war. The late fall of the rocks is entirely owing to the intelligence received concerning a change in the administration of France. A war is now more certain than ever. If that should happen, we shall be in a pickled condition."

If it happened that a political breeze of an alarming nature was blowing up between Mr. Rigby and Lord George Germaine.

Lord Howe, upon having every article in his commission confessed to and signed, agreeable to his utmost wishes, pledged himself to his Majesty, before his departure, not to return to Great-Britain without recovering all the American Continent by treaty, or the sword.

The ministry begin to be crest-fallen. The change in the French administration forebodes the downfall of their power. Their American projects will eventually involve this country in a war. A dismembered empire, drained of its troops, exhausted of its marine, tottering in its credit, ruined in its commerce, tyrannized over, not governed by a faction in power, such an empire is but ill prepared for the attacks of her powerful neighbours.

Ministry have made an indirect advance to Lord Chatham. Lord Suffolk lately paid a visit to that illustrious character. Lord Chatham received him with the coldness of contempt. When Lord Suffolk introduced the subject of politics, Lord Chatham interrupted him by discoursing on the gout. He asked the Peer whether he had discovered any remedy for that disorder, with which they were both so much afflicted. Lord Suffolk finding his errand vain, retired as uninformed as he went, consequently not overwise. This is a sad, let Lord Suffolk deny it if he can.

From the visit lately paid by Lord Suffolk to Lord Chatham, we may judge the situation of ministry; they have brought on the storm of civil war; they now meanly court the favour of his country, to say to the political wave, "peace be thine!"

NEWBURY PORT, August 19.

Yesterday Capt. Wingate Newman, arrived here in the privateer named the Hancock, from Philadelphia, she brought in as a prize, (which is now safely anchored before this town) the ship Nancy, from Antigua, Capt. Keys, bound to London, having on board about 400 hogheads of sugar, 90 of rum, and a few casks Madeira wine. He likewise brought in with him, the sloop Industry, Capt. William Hazen, bound to St. John's in Nova Scotia, in ballast.

STOLEN from the subscriber at Harrison's purchase the 16th inst. A HORSE, saddle, and bridle. The Horse, a sorrel, with a small scar in his forehead, no white feet, with a dark brown spot on his right hip, about fourteen hands high, well set, has his mane and tail combed extra with other horse-trots and paces, most inclining to a pace, and goes very easy. Whoever takes up said HORSE, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me. JOHN CROMWELL.

August 22, 1776.

In Convention of the Representatives of the State of New-York, Harlem, August 14, 1776.

As every possible encouragement ought to be given to such manufactures as are necessary to enable us to carry on our military operations with effect. Therefore

Resolved, That the following persons be exempted from military duty in this State, while actually employed in the several manufactures, hereafter mentioned. (Twelve) One founder, two keepers, one stock-jobber, one moulder, two fillers, one ore-burner, one ore breaker, four miners, and four water carriers, at each furnace, for melting iron ore into pigs and castings.—Two men at each fire, and two attendants, to supply the same with coal at every forge, for making of bar iron.—Two firemen and one coal carrier to each fire, at the several steel manufactories.—Ten anchor makers, four carriers, and one bellows-man to each bellows, at the anchor forge in the county of Orange.

The master-workman and two attendants, at each paper-mill.

The master-workman and six labourers, at each salt works for use in this State, by contract with this Convention. And The master-workman, together with three labourers to every twenty mortars used in such mills, and so in proportion, where they exceed, or fall short of that number.

Provided always, That the several proprietors of the above mentioned works, do give in a list of the names of all the persons at their respective works, entitled to the benefit of this exemption, to the commanding officer of the district in which they reside, who shall keep a register thereof, and that no person be entitled to the benefit of such exemption, until his name be so registered.

Provided also, That nothing in the above Resolutions contained be construed to exempt any persons from military duty, when, in cases of alarm, or invasion, the whole militia of the county in which they reside shall be called out into actual service.

Extract from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Secy.

BASSETT The Pomona, Sandy Point, Kataris, but sugar, but board, and hear the is of St. Eustatia. It is curse of war in further the road.

H A Friday at Nantasket Bay before began some politics where Banks lay—enemy opened fire upon the shells.—The enemy called toward Point erect a battery going out; thought it Road immediate, which the Light Ho

WILLIAM By advices last Wednesday more, Viscou ray, of Blair, dividing the men vessels, to ginia, where month past even have dis Board. One stand to the South-Carolina supported for from the infernals, who evening, and groes, and to rably healthy of provisions. Island vessel no doubt be the General's

We have barrels of gun arms; and 4 arms, arrived. We have the lie, that the militia for the marching ord regiment is all Col. William member of the ans, and it is foot out those shape.

B O S

Last Sunday Enterprize, an Marquis, and Eadaria, a St. London, late &c. &c.

Since our last Capt. Fick, of this State, John, with a cargo of sugar, 32 gar, and 8 salt mouch, the Smith, from with a cargo of melafes, 40 bar and 4,200 law

W A T E R

Thursday last Augustine for skias and indig privateer comm

The same da a pine schooner have not heard Last week the mouth, carried West-Indies for sugar and melafes, Capt. Cockran, Thomas Boyl

P R O V I

Wednesday last cruise of one Diamond, Cap port, and brou minica, bound passengers were boat seven year nor of Dominica ber of the Com Charles Hobbs gentlemen arriv in December la on account of a rican cause, he fined in goal up part of the time

...a political breeze of an...
...George Germaine.
...having every article in...
...to and signed, a...
...pledged him-...
...before his departure, not...
...Britain without recover-...
...in Continent by treaty,

...to be crest-fallen. The...
...administration fore-...
...of their power. Their...
...will eventually involve...
...war. A dismembered...
...troops, exhausted, of...
...in its credit, ruined in...
...ized over, not governed...
...ar, such an empire is but...
...attacks of her powerful

...an indirect advance...
...Lord Suffolk lately...
...at illudious character...
...lived him with the cold-...
...When Lord Suffolk in-...
...of politics, Lord Cham-...
...by discarding on the...
...a Peer whether he had...
...dy for that disorder, with...
...ish to much, filled ?...
...g his grand vain, retired...
...went, consequently not...
...a. let Lord Suffolk

...sely paid by Lord Suffolk...
...we may judge the situa-...
...they have brought on the...
...they now mostly court...
...country, to say to the po-...
...ce be fit."

PORT, August 19.
Wingate Newman, ar-...
...vate named the Han-...
...phia, she brought in 25...
...now safely anchored be-...
...this Nancy, from Anti-...
...ound to London, having...
...o hogsheads of sugar, 90...
...two casks Madeira wine...
...at in with him, the sloop...
...William Hazen, bound to...
...South, in ballast.

The subscribers at Harrison's...
...16 is a HORSE, a...
...the horse, a horse, a...
...in his forehead, no white...
...brown spot on his right...
...in his high, well set...
...all coming into with...
...and paces, most inclining...
...very easy. Whoever...
...S. R. and others, and to...
...all receive FOUR DOL-...
...and all reasonable charges...
...JOHN CROMWELL.

Representatives of the...
...New York, Harlem, August

...the encouragement ought...
...such manufactures as are...
...us to carry on our mili-...
...effect. Therefore...
...the following persons be...
...itary duty in this State...
...loyed in the several manu-...
...factories (N. Y.) One...
...pers, one black-jack, ...
...fillers, one ore burner...
...burners, and four melt-...
...furnace, for melting...
...and castings. Two men...
...two attendants to supply...
...at every forge, for mak-...
...Two firemen and one coal...
...at the several steel ma-...
...anchor makers, four car-...
...lows-map to each below...
...in the county of Orange...
...lockman, and two attend-...
...er-mill.

...and six labourers...
...for up in this State, by...
...Convention. And...
...H. K. and over for at each...
...other with three labourers...
...terers used in each mill...
...on, where they exceed, or...
...number.

That the several pro-...
...mentioned works, do...
...times of all the persons...
...works, entitled to the be-...
...tion, to the commanding...
...in which they reside...
...regiment thereof, and that...
...to the benefit of such...
...his name be so registered...
...That nothing in the above...
...be construed to ex-...
...from military duty, when...
...or invasion, the whole...
...ity in which they reside...
...into actual service...
...the Minutes,
...BENSON, Sec'y.

BASSETT TERRE, (St. Kitts,) July 6.
The Pomona has brought into the road...
...of Sandy Point, a Dutch ship going from...
...Katharine, its said to Amsterdam, loaded with...
...sugar, but we are told she has powder on...
...board and was bound to America. We...
...hear she is the property of Mr. D'Graaf...
...of St. Eustatius.
It is currently reported that English men...
...of war in future will not be permitted to en-...
...ter the road of St. Eustatius.

HALIFAX, June 25.
Friday arrived several transports from...
...Nantasket Road, who inform, That some...
...days before they left Nantasket, the Rebels...
...began some works and erected a battery op-...
...posite where the Reason, Commodore...
...Banks lay. The day before they failed the...
...enemy opened the said battery and began to...
...fire upon the Reason, and threw several...
...shots. The day they failed they observed...
...the enemy carrying a number of cannon to-...
...ward Point Alderton, it was supposed, to...
...erect a battery there, to stop the shipping...
...going out; upon which Commodore Banks...
...thought it advisable to leave Nantasket...
...Road immediately, with the transports...
...there, which he did, after having destroyed...
...the Light House.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 16.
By advices from Hampton, we learn that...
...last Wednesday morning the Earl of Dun-...
...more, Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Mur-...
...ray, of Blair, Montili, and Tilimist, after...
...dividing the fleet, and burning ten or a do-...
...zen vessels, took leave of the Cape of Vir-...
...ginia, where he has, for more than a twelve...
...month past perpetrated crimes that would...
...even have disgraced the noted pirate Black...
...Beard. One part of the fleet was seen to...
...head to the southward, it is imagined for...
...South Carolina, the other to the northward...
...supposed for New York. Their strength...
...from the information of two or three desert-...
...ers, who came up to Hampton in the...
...evening, amounts to near 400, regulars, in-...
...fregates, and Tories; that they were now to-...
...tally healthy, and had lately got a supply...
...of provisions, which they took from a Rhode...
...Island vessel. So respectable a band, with...
...no doubt, be a most valuable acquisition to...
...the Generals Howe and Clinton.

We have just got a supply of 200 half...
...barrels of gun powder, and 90 hhd of...
...arms; and 426 barrels, with 13 chests of...
...arms, arrived from some little time ago.
We have the pleasure to inform the pub-...
...lic, that the first regiment have nobly re-...
...sisted for three years longer, and are on...
...marching orders for New York. The 3d...
...regiment is already gone forward.
Col. William Christian is appointed com-...
...mander of the expedition against the...
...and, and it is hoped will be able totally to...
...root out those treacherous devils in human...
...shape.

BOSTON, August 15.
Last Sunday was sent in here by the Brig...
...Enterprise, and sloop Beaver, two letter...
...Marques, bound from New-York to St...
...Eustatius, a ship from Grenada, bound to...
...London, laden with sugar, rum, cotton...
...&c. &c.
Since our last the Tyrannicide Privateer...
...Capt. Fisk, belonging to, and in the service...
...of this State, sent into Salem, the brig St...
...John, with a cargo of 120 hhd. molasses, 81...
...casks rum, 52 casks of coffee, 14 hhd. su-...
...gar, and 8 casks cocoa. And into Dart-...
...mouth, the schooner Three Brothers, Capt...
...Smith, from Dominica for Nova Scotia...
...with a cargo of 50 hhd. of rum, 86 cks...
...molasses, 40 barrels flour, 10 barrels pork...
...and £420 lawful money in cash.

WATERTOWN, August 19.
Thursday last a fine prize ship, from St...
...Augustine for London, laden with dry'd...
...skins and indigo, was sent into Salem, by...
...a privateer commanded by Capt. Skinner.
The same day arrived at Newbury Port...
...a prize schooner, laden with rum, &c. We...
...have not heard by whom she was taken.
Last week the Warren privateer of Dart-...
...mouth, carried in there a ship from the...
...West Indies for Newfoundland, laden with...
...sugar and molasses; she was commanded by...
...Capt. Cockran, of this town, and owned by...
...Thomas Boylston, of Boston.

PROVIDENCE, August 17.
Wednesday last arrived here from a short...
...cruise of one month, the privateer sloop...
...Diamond, Capt. William Chace, of this...
...port, and brought in a prize ship from Do-...
...minica, bound to Bristol. The following...
...passengers were on board, viz. a youth a-...
...bout seven years of age, son to the Gover-...
...nor of Dominica, Mr. Hutchinson, a mem-...
...ber of the Council of that island; and Mr...
...Charles Hobbs Hubbard, of Boston. This...
...gentleman arrived at Antigua from England...
...in December last, in a transport ship, where...
...on account of his attachment to the Ame-...
...rican cause, he was apprehended and con-...
...fined in goal upwards of six months, great...
...part of the time in a dungeon.

Another prize ship, taken by the Diamond...
...arrived here on Sunday last.
The following is a list of the prizes taken...
...by the Diamond, with their cargoes, viz.
Brig Mary, Capt. Hammond, from For-...
...tola for Liverpool, 195 hogsheads and 7 bar-...
...rels of sugar, 13000 weight of cotton, and...
...27 tons of sulphur; ship Jane, Capt. Rome...
...from Dominica for Bristol, 308 hogsheads...
...of sugar and 3800 gallons of oil; snow...
...Portland, Capt. Bromwell, from Grenada...
...for Lancaster, 71 hogsheads, 1 tierce and 10...
...barrels of sugar, 7000 weight of Cocoa...
...60100 weight of coffee, 3110 gallons of rum...
...230 weight of indigo, and 1950 weight of...
...cotton; ship Star and Garter, Capt. Ham-...
...son, from St. Kitts for London, 166 hog-...
...heads, 10 tierces and 16 barrels of sugar...
...and 4500 gallons of rum; ship Friendship...
...Capt. Jones, from Grenada for London...
...283 hogsheads of sugar, 8600 weight of co-...
...coa, 1800 weight of indigo, and 2800...
...weight of cotton. Total of the cargoes...
...1023 hogsheads, 11 tierces and 33 barrels...
...of sugar; 15600 weight of cocoa, 61900...
...weight of coffee, 12380 gallons of rum, 185...
...weight of indigo 17750 weight of cotton, 25...
...tons of sulphur, and 3800 gallons of oil.
Capt. Chace informs, that a privateer from...
...Bedford has taken a vessel from the West...
...Indies, bound to Newfoundland, having on...
...board, beside a good cargo, 500 Johnannes.

NEWPORT, August 15.
Extract of a letter from Hampton, in Virginia.
Dunmore has sent two or three vessel...
...loads of Negroes to the West Indies to sell.
Last Monday arrived in this bay, the...
...brig —, Capt. Savage, in seven weeks...
...from Lisbon, having on board a quantity...
...of salt, some fruit, and a fine parcel of...
...medicines for the American army. — We have...
...seen the London Chronicle as late as the...
...28th of May, brought by Capt. Savage...
...but it contains nothing of any consequence...
...; excepting that Spain had requested the...
...20000 men of France, which they were to...
...furnish by treaty, in order to make an at-...
...tack on Portugal; that the Empress of...
...Russia was dead; that a French fleet was...
...cruising off Cape St. Vincent, and that two...
...English frigates were watching their moti-...
...ons, &c.

NEW-YORK, August 29.
Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated...
...21st of August.
Capt. Weekes, in the Continental ship...
...Reprisal, is arrived at Martinico, off the...
...harbour he engaged the Sharp sloop of war...
...of 16 guns for 37 minutes, when she was...
...obliged to sheer off, and Weekes stood in...
...The Shark followed him, and demanded...
...the Rebel Privateer, as he impudently called...
...Capt. Weekes. But the French Governor...
...forbid his touching him, within the limits...
...of that government, and has given Weekes...
...liberty to leave down, He was 80 men short...
...of his complement, by manning the three...
...prizes he has sent in.

"I have a letter from Statia, dated Au-...
...gust 3d, which says, A French frigate ar-...
...rived at Martinico last Sunday, from Old...
...France, with dispatches as late as the 22d...
...of June, to the Governors and Commanders...
...in Chief of all the French islands, to put...
...themselves in the best state of defence, and...
...to aid, assist, and protect, all American ves-...
...sels that might put into their ports, as far as...
...possible."
Accounts from Martinico say, that Spain...
...has actually declared war against Portugal...
...&c.

On Wednesday afternoon last week, about...
...5 or 6 o'clock, came up from the north, a...
...cloud of an exceeding black and terrible ap-...
...pearance, from which it rained considerably...
...with some wind and thunder, but not near...
...so much of either as was expected. Soon...
...after, between 7 and 8 o'clock, came up...
...another cloud, which some, who observed...
...say moved in an opposite direction, and met...
...another cloud, supposed to be that lately...
...passed, right over the city of New York, and...
...parts adjacent. The effects were terrible...
...the rain for a long time powdered down in...
...torrents, attended with almost incessant...
...broad streams of the fiercest lightning, and...
...most tremendous peals of thunder, resem-...
...bling in quickness after the flash, the dis-...
...charges of heavy cannon, but louder, and...
...roaring without intermission. The storm...
...is supposed to have continued near an hour...
...and the height of it about half that time...
...exceeding in violence and terrible effects...
...any thing of the kind that was ever remem-...
...bered here. In the house of Mr. Joseph...
...Hallet, in Hanover-Square, where soldiers...
...were quartered, a soldier named Bartlet...
...was struck dead, and two others terribly...
...wounded by the explosion of a number of...
...charged cartridges, an house adjoining was...
...set on fire, but soon extinguished. One of our...
...Row Gallies in the East-river, was struck...
...the mast and spirt shattered, and three men...
...struck down, but by proper application, all...
...recovered. A house was struck in Maiden...
...Lane, but whether any person was hurt or...
...not, we have not heard. The old City...
...Hall was struck, and some of the bricks

beat down, but no person hurt. Four men...
...were killed on Long-Island, and some houses...
...and barns burnt at Toppan.
In General M'Dougal's camp, near the...
...Bull's-Head, Capt. St. Leger, being alone...
...in his marke, was rendered senseless, and...
...supposed he remained so for about a quarter...
...of an hour, when he recovered, and by the...
...light of a flash of lightning, perceived Capt...
...Van Wyck in his Marique, close adjoining...
...together with his Lieut. Peter Vergereau...
...and William De Peyler, sitting with the...
...livid paleness of death upon their counte-...
...nances. The two first were quite dead...
...Mr. De Peyler had some signs of life, and...
...the best endeavours were used to recover...
...him, but without effect. A sword in the...
...scabbard hung perpendicularly on the tent...
...pole, near Mr. Vergereau, an inch or two...
...of the point was melted, he received the...
...shock from the sword, in his side, which...
...was burnt black, and they were all struck...
...in the head. The barrel of a gun was melted...
...in several places, near the muzzle, and a...
...dog in the tent was killed.

Next day a considerable number of relati-...
...ons and respectable inhabitants attended the...
...proceeding of these three young gentlemen...
...to the grave.

On Tuesday last night a number of ships...
...with troops on board, sailed from the British...
...fleet at Staten Island, through the Narrows...
...and next day were followed by many more...
...Next morning, a number of troops, suppo-...
...sed to be about 10,000 men, landed between...
...New Utrecht and Gravesend, on Long-...
...Island. On Friday an advanced party took...
...possession of Flatbush, where our people...
...having possession of the surrounding heights...
...kept a continual, though irregular fire upon...
...them, but at too great a distance to do much...
...execution; however, some were killed and...
...wounded on both sides; the enemy keeping...
...up an almost constant fire upon our people...
...from their mortars and field pieces, loaded...
...with grape shot, &c. — On Sunday some of...
...their men of war and transports, got under...
...sail, and it was supposed were coming up...
...but it soon appeared they only went to co-...
...ver the landing of more of their men on...
...Long Island, when great numbers of our...
...men went over to strengthen our posts, and...
...oppose the enemy. — On Monday it was...
...observed, that a large body of them, sup-...
...posed to be near 4000 were marching from...
...their main body, to their advanced posts...
...That night our people began to throw up...
...entrenchments on the highest hill near Flat-...
...bush, which would have commanded the...
...town, but the enemy having the same night...
...formed a design to gain possession of the hill...
...it is said, both parties met, and a smart en-...
...gagement between them began about four...
...in the morning and continued, together...
...with severe skirmishes, between many de-...
...tached parties all Tuesday and Wednesday...
...during which many were killed, wounded...
...and taken prisoners on both sides, and se-...
...veral are missing. Who kept possession of...
...the hill at Flatbush, where the flag is still flying...
...we have not heard, nor which party has up-...
...on the whole the advantage. Many of our...
...wounded people have been brought over...
...On Tuesday 22 prisoners of the Regulars...
...among whom is a Captain, a Lieutenant, and...
...an ensign, were brought over. Yesterday...
...another, and the same day 37 prisoners more...
...were taken by one of our detached parties...
...The enemy several times attempted to force...
...our lines, but were always repulsed with...
...considerable slaughter, notwithstanding their...
...superiority in point of discipline, and an ex-...
...tended front. — On Tuesday five or six...
...ships stood almost within reach of our Grand...
...Battery, but came to an anchor, and yester-...
...day morning dropped down again to the...
...fleet.

On Monday, by express, and by several...
...other messengers since, we hear an armed...
...brig of the enemy with two sloops, and some...
...smaller vessels, are in the Sound, near...
...White Stone, a little above Hell gate.
Yesterday in the afternoon, a great hail...
...and rain storm came on, attended with...
...thunder and lightning; at which time, the...
...ministerial army, attacked our lines on...
...Long Island, at three different places, with...
...their utmost force; but the intrepidity of...
...the soldiers of the United States, joined...
...with that vigour becoming a free people, re-...
...pulsed them; that they were obliged imme-...
...diately to retreat precipitately, with great...
...loss; the particulars of which, we have not...
...as yet been able to learn. — At the same...
...time some of the British men of war, made...
...an attempt to come up to the city, as they...
...also did the day before, but the wind at...
...both times intirely obstructed them; — All...
...their attempts, we hope Heaven will fill...
...continue to render abortive.

IN CONGRESS, [Philadelphia,] August...
...17th, 1776.
THE Congress resumed the considera-...
...tion of the report of the Committee...
...to whom was referred Brigadier General...
...Wooster's letter, requesting an inquiry...
...into his conduct, while he had the honour...
...of commanding the Continental forces in...
...that country, which was read, as follows:

That Brigadier General Wooster pro-...
...duced copies of a number of letters which...
...passed between him and General Schuyler...
...and of his letters to Congress, from which...
...it appears, that he, from time to time, gave...
...seasonable and due notice of the state of the...
...army under his command, and what sup-...
...plies were, in his opinion, necessary to render...
...the enterprise successful. That a number...
...of officers, and other gentlemen, from Can-...
...ada, who were acquainted with his con-...
...duct there, and who happened occasionally...
...to be in this city, were examined before the...
...Committee, to which letters, and the...
...minutes of the examination of the witnesses...
...herewith exhibited, the Committee beg leave...
...to refer Congress, for further information;...
...and report as the opinion of the Committee...
...upon the whole of the evidence that was...
...before them, that nothing censurable, or...
...blame worthy, appears against Brigadier...
...General Wooster.

The report being again read, was agreed...
...to.

By order of the Congress.
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

In Convention of the Representatives of the...
...State of New York, Harlem, August the...
...14th, 1776.
WHEREAS the manufacture of Salt-...
...Petre is highly worthy of public...
...encouragement, not only as it is an article...
...immediately necessary for the defence and...
...preservation of every thing we hold dear...
...and may be hereafter of considerable im-...
...portance to our commerce; but likewise...
...as it is at all times the soundest policy, and...
...essential to the safety of the State, never to...
...be dependant on foreign supplies, which are...
...ever precarious, for the means of defence...
...and self preservation. And as the expira-...
...tion of the time limited for the public en-...
...couragement of the manufacture of that ar-...
...ticle in this State, is to occur at hand, that...
...no one is likely to be induced thereby to set...
...up new works for that purpose. Therefore...
...Resolved, That the Committee formerly...
...appointed for encouraging the manufacture...
...of Salt Petre in this State, and purchasing...
...the same, and the members thereof severally...
...be, and they hereby are empowered, and...
...authorized, to purchase on account of this...
...Convention, all well refined Salt-Petre, made...
...in this State, that shall be offered to...
...them for sale, before the first day of July...
...next, at the rate of Six Shillings, per pound.
And that the said Committee and the...
...members thereof severally, be empowered to...
...send from time to time, the Salt Petre so...
...purchased, by the most expeditious and safe...
...conveyance at the public expense, to any...
...manufacturer, or manufacturers of gun-...
...powder in this State, his or their agent, or...
...agents, taking a receipt of the person to...
...whom it shall be so sent, for the quantity...
...delivered; which receipt shall be a suffi-...
...cient voucher to the Auditor General of...
...this State, for paying and allowing their...
...accounts.
And that such sum, or sums of money be...
...advanced to the said Committee, from time...
...to time, as the Convention, or Legislature...
...of this State, for the time being, shall think...
...necessary to enable them to execute the above...
...Resolutions.

And Henry Wisner, Henry Wisner, Jun...
...Henry Schenk, Peter R. Livingston, and...
...Samuel Haviland, Esquires, be added to the...
...Committee already appointed, for encoura-...
...ging the manufacture of Salt Petre, and...
...purchasing the same, in the counties to...
...which they respectively belong.

Extracts from the minutes.
ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER,
New York, August, 24, 1776.

ALL matters of vessels coming down the...
...East river, in order to go into the...
...North river, drawing more than eight feet...
...water, are desired to keep within the Al-...
...bany-Pier Dock, and the mail of the vessel...
...tunk opposite to the said dock; and all...
...masters of vessels coming out of the North-...
...river, in order to go into the East-river...
...are desired to observe the same.

Extracts from the minutes.
Published by order of the Committee,
JOSEPH WINTER, Secretary.

JOHN GORDON, a soldier in Captain...
...Keeler's company, is requested to join...
...the company immediately, now lying at...
...Bergen Point, or otherwise he will be re-...
...turned a deserter.
New York, August 3, 1776.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, from the...
...Subscriber, a brown HORSE, about...
...14 hands high, eight or nine years old...
...a small white spot on the forehead, a natu-...
...ral pacer, shod all round. Whoever shall...
...take up said HORSE, and convey him to...
...Mr. Waide, between the White Plains and...
...Kingsbridge, or to the Subscriber at New-...
...Fairfield, in Fairfield county, shall have...
...TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all...
...charges paid by...
...BENJAMIN SEELYE.
August 25, 1776.

LAMP OIL, TO BE SOLD. INQUIRE OF JOHN KIRK, AT SAMUEL BOWNE'S.

ALL persons that have any Business with Curson and Seton, are desired to apply to Mr. James Bradford, at the New-York Coffee House. 55-58

MADEIRA WINE,
SEVERAL Pipes of fine Old London Particular WINE, to be SOLD by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or five Gallons, by THOMAS B. ATTWOOD, at the Store of Joseph Rigges, Esq; in Newark where also Country Practitioners and others may be supplied with a general Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, Wholesale and Retail.

Just Published and now selling by
WILLIAM GREEN,
Bookseller in Maiden Lane,
(Price Eleven Shillings)

SIX SKETCHES

On the
HISTORY of MAN.
Containing, the Progress of Men as individuals.

- I. The Diversity of men and of Languages.
- II. Of Food and Population.
- III. Of Property.
- IV. The Origin and Progress of Commerce.
- V. The Origin and Progress of Arts.
- VI. The Progress of the Female Sex.

With an Appendix, concerning the Propagation of Animals, and the care of their offspring.

By HENRY HOME, Lord Kaim.

Author of the Elements of Criticism.

N. B. At said GREEN'S may be had,

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American Independence,

THE

INTEREST and GLORY

OF

GREAT BRITAIN:

Containing, Arguments which prove, that not only taxation but in trade, manufactures and government, the Colonies are entitled to an entire independency on the British Legislature; and that it can only be by a formal declaration of these rights, and forming thereupon a friendly league with them, that the true and lasting welfare of both countries can be promoted.

In a series of Letters to the Legislature.

It is not to be hoped, in the corrupt state of human nature, that any nation will be so good to another, any longer than it finds its own account in it, and cannot help itself.

No creatures suck the teats of their dams longer than they can draw milk from thence, or can provide themselves with better food; nor will any country continue their subjection to another, only because their great grandmothers were acquainted.—This is the course of human affairs, and all wise states will always have it before their eyes.

Trenchard on Plantations and Colonies, in Cato's Letters, No. 106.

N. B. All the new Pamphlets may be had at said GREEN'S. Also Sim's Military Guide for officers, 2 vols. and the Political Disquisitions 3 vols.

COMFORT SANDS, INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he is appointed by the Convention of the State of New-York, General Auditor of all accounts against the State; he gives this public notice, to all persons who have demands on the State, that they send their respective accounts with proper vouchers, to Mr. GARARD BANCROFT, at the house of the Widow M. Cowen's, in Harlem, where attendance will be given, every Tuesday from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, to examine and audit such accounts.
New Rochelle, Aug. 6, 1776. 53-58

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN NAIL SMITH, that is master of his business, and would undertake to teach a number of apprentices, shall be allowed the best of wages. Any one by applying to Cornelius Tiebout, in the Bowery-lane, may be informed of the person that will employ them. 53-6

A ROBBERY!

ON the 31st of last month (July) between the hours of two and six in the afternoon, the house and desk of Lewis Kniffin, of Philburg, was broke open, and the following goods stolen and carried off, viz.

- 1 Black velvet cloak, fringed.
- 2 Black velvet hood.
- 3 Yard black spotted cardinal silk.
- 4 Shirt marked at the bottom of the bottom, L. K.
- 5 6 or 7 yards of new linen.
- 6 Striped blue and white taffeta handkerchief.
- 7 Shirt cut out, but not made.
- 8 Cambric apron, pieced at bottom.
- 9 Black spring gaiter apron, with a founce at bottom.
- 10 Linen apron, darned in the middle, button hole stitch.
- 11 Muffin apron, 1 linen ditto, 4 yards; 1 coarse cambric do. with two darts in the middle, and 1 at bottom.
- 12 Holland handkerchief, yard square.
- 13 Lawn ditto, 1 plain gauze do. 1 black silk do. with an apron fringe all round it, 1 large check red and white do. 1 muslin single do.
- 14 Thin cambric cap, laced, 1 thicker do. laced.
- 15 Gauze caps with ribbons, lined with catgut.
- 16 Linen do. with a double head piece.
- 17 Do. with lawn borders, and a double head piece, and sundry other caps and ribbons.
- 18 Pair of silk gloves, 1 pair black do. without lining; 1 pair redish brown, with lining and gimp.
- 19 Pair linen stockings, and sundry other things, not particularly remembered.

Whoever takes up and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall be paid FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges.—And whoever may have seen any of the said goods, and will give information, so that the person who had, or has them in possession may be found, shall receive Forty Shillings reward; and whoever returns the said goods, or any part of them, shall be handsomely rewarded, according to their value, and no questions asked. 53-56

LEWIS KNIFFIN.

Just arrived from Philadelphia,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent Medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balm; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorders in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions. Dr. Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned is most sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New York at 1s. 1d. per bottle, or 1s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the Balm and Tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego Market, and by none else in this city. 53-56

Also, a Quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this method to return his sincere thanks to all his friends and customers for their past favours; and to assure them he still continues to make, and has now ready for sale, at his Distillery between the Coffee and the North-River, in Murray-Square, near Vaux Hall

A quantity of neat
Brandy,
Raspberry brandy,
Cherry brandy,
Cherry rum,
Shrub of the best quality
Geneva,
Spirits of wine,
Jamaica spirits,
Royal Uguabough,
Red Ratiffa,
Cinnamon-water,
Glove ditto,
Orange do.
Aniseed do.
Allspice,
Doctor Steven's,
Wick-In-A and New-York rum,
Madraca and Tencriffe wines.

The good quality of said DEANE'S liquors, has for several years past, been so well experienced; mostly throughout this Continent, that they need no other recommendation.

And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.
Being fully convinced by long experience, that the surest means to acquire a speedy sale of the above articles, is to make them of full quality at a moderate charge; (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any one else.) And good attendance, which, with every other endeavour to give general satisfaction, will be the constant duty of the public's very obliged, and very humble servant,
R. DEANE.
New-York, July 25, 1776. (53-58)

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber on the 16th instant, a negro man, named PRINCE, had on when he eloped, a small round beaver hat, a short white broad-cloth coat, a red jacket, a white shirt, green superfine cloth breeches, black and white worked stockings, new shoes and buckles; he is about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, very handy, and speaks good English. Whoever secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward.

WILLIAM CONARY, Jun.
Dover, Dutchess County, June 18, 1776.

51-54

New-York, BY order of the Honourable Court of Common Pleas, John Anderson, John Taylor, and James Lawrence, Esqrs. three of the Judges of Court of Common Pleas for said County, that William Cole, prisoner for debt, in the Court of said County, hath been duly sworn, and filed his Petition, pursuant to the late Act of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, made in the twelfth year of his Majesty's reign: Now these are to give notice to the creditors of said prisoner, that they be together at the Court House of said County on the second day of September next, to show cause if any they have, before the Judges, or any two of them, why the said prisoner's estate shall not be assigned for the use of his creditors, and his body discharged from his present confinement, pursuant to said Act of Assembly.
7 July 1776. 53-55

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living on Great Neck, in the township of Hempstead, a mulatto slave named DANIEL, 20 years of age, about five feet four inches high, round sh. lideder, has a down-look, dark curled hair, and flammers in his speech; had on when he went away, a tow shirt and trowsers, a linen jacket without sleeves, a cut felt hat, and a pair of thick shoes. All persons are hereby forewarned harbouring said slave, or assisting him in getting away, as they must expect to answer for it at their peril. Whoever takes up said slave and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN MITCHEL.

July 23, 1776. 51-54

DESERTED,

FROM Capt. Jedediah Swan's company, in Colonel Van Cortlandt's Regiment, MATTHEW McDONALD, an Irish man, aged about 30 years, about five feet four inches high, much given to drinking. Whoever takes up said deserter and delivers him to said Captain, at his quarters in Crown Street, above the Fly-Market, shall receive the reward of TWO DOLLARS, by me.

JEDEDIAH SWAN.
New York, July 24, 1776. 51-54

DESERTED

FROM Capt. Elijah Abel's company, Col. Bradley's Regiment, stationed at New York, JOHN SMITH, a soldier in said company, about five feet ten inches high, light complexion, short brown hair, had on when he went away, a frock and trowsers. Whoever takes up said deserter, and returns him to the regiment, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN BLACKLEASH, Lieut.
New York, July 23, 1776. 51-54

ONE DOLLAR Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Mendam, Morris county, in East New-Jersey, on the ninth day of June, a negro man named SAMSON, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, a well set fellow, talks something broken; had on when he went away, a white flannel shirt, blue jacket, a black and white twill coat, and blue breeches, light blue ribbed stockings, old shoes, a new wool hat. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, or returns him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

BENJAMIN FITNEY.
Mendam, June 19, 1776.

DESERTED,

FROM Captain JOHN WESTER's company in Colonel Furman's regiment of the New-Jersey levies, one JONATHAN RUTMAN, about five feet eight inches high, well set, dark complexion, middle aged, recently drilled—Also another, JAMES ROSS, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, slender made, middle age, mean habit, much given to strong liquor, formerly an inhabitant of Piscataway, Middlesex county, said Rutman was from Newark town, Somerset county. Whoever apprehends said Deserters, and secures them in any public jail, so that they may be returned to the said regiment, shall be entitled to FORTY SHILLINGS Reward for each, paid by

DAVID FURMAN, Colonel.
New-York, July 8, 1776.

STOLEN.

ON Friday night the 14th July, last, from the pasture of the Subscriber in Hackensack, New-Jersey, TWO BAY HORSES, one of which was five years old, marked H. Z. has a white mark on his nose—the other, three years old, has a small star on his forehead, and is marked with the letters AH joined together, the last part of the A forming the first of the H.—Whoever takes up and delivers the said Horses to the Subscriber, shall receive TEN POUNDS New-York Currency Reward, or half the sum for either of them.

ABRAHAM J. HOUSMAN.

LOST this MORNING,

A BUNDLE of CONTINENTAL BILLS, to the amount of FORTY or FIFTY DOLLARS.—The person who finds it, and returns it to the Adjutant-General's Office, will receive TEN DOLLARS as a reward for his probity.
If Whoever has found this Bundle of Cash, and detains it with a view to defraud the owner, Any person knowing such a sum to be found as above, who discovers in whose possession it is, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS, and FIVE DOLLARS more if the money be all returned.—Inquire of the Printer.
New-York, 16th July, 1776.

TO THE BUTCHERS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

As the Use of BULLOCK'S Bladders is greatly increased, the preserving of them is recommended as both useful and profitable. Country Butchers may make it an Article worth their Attention to collect: A any Quantity of such as are large and strong, will be bought at the best Price, by WILLIAM MAXWELL,
At his SNUFF and TOBACCO MANUFACTORY, in Wall Street, NEW YORK.

N. B. When blown, drying them gently in a Smoke-House, is the best Method to preserve them from the Worm: When the Neck is cut off, it must be done carefully, leaving as small a Hole as possible. 45—

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their Store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their Store—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9—

LOST,

YESTERDAY near Trinity Church, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, a Pair of HORSEMAN'S PISTOLS, with screw Barrels—Any Person that will bring them to the Assistant Quarter Master General, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.
New York, June 24, 1776.

FOUND LATELY,

A SILVER WATCH, which the OWNER may hear of, by applying to the PRINTER. 50-3

FOUR PENCE per POUND

GIVEN BY

JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort. Good encouragement given to Journey-men Paper-makers, by said Keating 73—

Just arrived from Philadelphia, and to be Sold at Mr. Hall's Printing Office, at Mr. John Anderson's Printing Office, and at the Coffee-House. (Price 2s. 6d.)

THE FALL OF

BRITISH TYRANNY,

OR,

AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT,

THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGIC COMEDY, OF FIVE ACTS, containing twenty-six scenes, among which are the following, viz.
A pleasing scene between Roger and Dick, two shepherds near Lexington.
Glorious, &c. A very moving scene on the death of Doctor WARREN, &c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning before the battle of Bunker's Hill.
A humorous scene between the Bassein and a Soldier on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia.

Two very laughable scenes between the Bostonians, two Soldiers and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of scolding oratory, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune, touching Tories, Convidits, and black Regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper and the Boatwain.

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper, and Major Glegg.

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper, Chaplain, and the Captain.

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to Sir James's with the Ambassadors.

A roll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Biffin, Admiral Tomlinson, E. New-Kent, Mr. Caper, General Clinton, and Earl Percy.

A diverting scene between a Whig and a Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prejos and Colonel Allen.

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard.

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Biffin, Major-General, and officers of the guard.

A pathetic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee and Putnam, &c. &c. &c.

With a Dedication, Preface, Address of the Guardians of Liberty to the Congress, Dramatic Persons, Prologue, Epilogue, and a song in praise of King, Liberty, the American Patriot.

A truly dramatic Performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every disposition. The whole comprised in thirty-three pages, octavo, and a new and beautiful type.—A much admired performance. 48 1s

DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel street, now called Beekman street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tuned to sound well.

BENEZER STURGES, of Reading, in Fair-

field county, was (by the Committee of Inspection in said Reading) ordered to be published at 2s. money to his country. June 27, 1776.

THAD. BENEDICT, Clerk.